

EDG

Like sweet bells jangled out of tune, and harsh,
That unmatch'd form, and feature of blown youth.
Blasted with *ecstasy*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
ECSTASIED. *adj.* [from *ecstasy*.] Ravished; filled with enthusiasm.
These are as common to the inanimate things as to the most *ecstasied* soul upon earth. *Norris.*
ECSTASTICAL. *adj.* [from *ecstasy*.] Ravished; filled with enthusiasm.
ECSTASTIC. *adj.* [from *ecstasy*.] Ravished; filled with enthusiasm.
1. Ravished; rapturous; elevated to ecstasy.
There doth my soul in holy vision sit,
In penitence, and anguish, and *ecstasied* fit. *Milton.*
When one of them, after an *ecstasied* manner, fell down before an angel, he was severely rebuked, and bidden to worship God. *Stillington's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*
In trance *ecstasied* may thy pangs be drown'd;
Bright clouds descend, and angels watch thee round. *Pope.*
2. In the highest degree of joy.
To gain Pescennius one employs his schemes;
One grasps a Cærops in *ecstasied* dreams. *Pope.*
3. Tending to external objects. This sense is, I think, only to be found once, though agreeable enough to the derivation.
I find in me a great deal of *ecstasied* love, which continually carries me out to good without myself. *Norris.*
ECSTASY. *n. f.* [from *ecstasy*.] A copy.
The complex ideas of substances are *ecstasies*, copies, but not perfect ones, not adequate. *Locke.*
ECSTASY. *n. f.* [from *ecstasy*.] A place covered for the lodging or housing of horses.
EDACIOUS. *adj.* [from *edacius*, Latin.] Eating; voracious; devouring; predatory; ravenous; rapacious; greedy.
EDACIOUS. *n. f.* [from *edacius*, Latin.] Voracity; ravenousness; greediness; rapacity.
The wolf is a beast of great *edacity* and digestion: it may be the parts of him comfort the bowels. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
TO EDDER. *v. a.* [probably from *edge*.] To bind or interweave a fence.
To add strength to the hedge, *edder* it; which is, bind the top of the stakes with some small long poles on each side. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
E'DDER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences, and binds or interweaves each other.
In lopping and felling, save *edder* and stake,
Thine hedges, as needeth, to mend or to make. *Tusser.*
E'DDY. *n. f.* [from *eddy*, backward, again, and ea, water, Saxon.]
1. The water that by some repercussion, or opposite wind, runs contrary to the main stream.
My praises are as a bulrush upon a stream: if they sink not, 'tis because they are born up by the strength of the current, which supports their rightness; but they are carried round again, and return on the *eddy* where they first began. *Dryden.*
2. Whirlpool; circular motion.
The wild waves master'd him, and suck'd him in,
And smiling *eddies* dimpled on the main. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*
So, where our wide Numidian wastes extend,
Sudden th' impetuous hurricanes descend,
Wheel through the air, in circling *eddies* play,
Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away. *Add. Cato.*
E'DDY. *adj.* Whirling; moving circularly.
And chaff with *eddy* winds is whirl'd around,
And dancing leaves are lifted from the ground. *Dryd. Virgil.*
EDEMATOSE. *adj.* [from *edema*.] Swelling; full of humours. See **EDEMATOUS**.
A serosity obstructing the glands may be watery, *edematose*, and chirrous, according to the viscosity of the humour. *Arb.*
EDENTATED. *adj.* [from *edentatus*, Latin.] Deprived of teeth. *Dist.*
EDGE. *n. f.* [from *edg*, Saxon.]
1. The thin or cutting part of a blade.
Seize upon Fife; give to the *edge* o' th' sword
His wife, his babes. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
He that will a good *edge* win,
Must forge thick, and grind thin. *Proverb.*
The *edge* of war, like an ill sheathed knife,
No more shall cut his master. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*
'Tis slander,
Whose *edge* is sharper than the sword. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
If the iron be blunt, and he do not whet the *edge*, then must he put to more strength. *Ecl. x. 10.*
2. A narrow part rising from a broader.
Some harrow their ground over, and then plow it upon an *edge*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
3. Brink; margin; extremity.
The rays which pass very near to the *edges* of any body, are bent a little by the action of the body. *Newton's Opt.*
We have, for many years, walked upon the *edge* of a precipice, while nothing but the slender thread of human life has held us from sinking into endless misery. *Rogers's Sermons.*
Yes, the last pen for freedom let me draw,
When truth stands trembling on the *edge* of law. *Pope.*
4. Sharpness; proper disposition for action or operation; intensity of desire.
Give him a further *edge*,

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And drive his purpose into these delights. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
But when long time the wretched thoughts rekind,
When want had set an *edge* upon their mind,
Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd,
And that which each invented, all enjoy'd. *Greene's Men.*
Silence and solitude set an *edge* upon the genius, and cause a greater application. *Dryden's Despatch.*
5. Keenness; acrimony of temper.
Abate the *edge* of traitors, gracious Lord!
That would reduce these bloody days again. *Shak. Rich. III.*
6. To set teeth on *edge*. To cause a tingling pain in the teeth.
A harsh grating tune *set* the teeth on *edge*. *Bacon.*
TO EDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To sharpen; to enable to cut.
There sat the rolling her alluring eyes,
To *edge* her champion's sword, and urge my ruin. *Dryden.*
2. To furnish with an *edge*.
I fell'd along a man of bearded face,
His limbs all cover'd with a shining scale;
So wondrous hard, and so secure of wound,
It made my sword, though *edg'd* with flint, rebound. *Dryd.*
3. To border with anything; to fringe.
Their long descending train,
With rubies *edg'd*, and sapphires, swept the plain. *Dryden.*
I rid over hanging hills, whose tops were *edged* with groves,
And whose feet were watered with winding rivers. *Pope.*
4. To exasperate; to embitter.
By such reasonings the simple were blinded, and the malicious *edged*. *Hayward.*
He was indigent and low in money, which perhaps might have a little *edged* his desperation. *Watson's Life of D. of Bucks.*
5. To put forward beyond a line.
Edging by degrees their chairs forwards, they were in a little time got up close to one another. *Locke.*
TO EDGE. *v. n.* [perhaps from *edg*, backward, Saxon.] To move forward against any power; going close upon a wind, as if upon its skirts or border, and so falling down.
I must *edge* upon a point of wind,
And make flow way. *Dryden's Cleopatra.*
E'DGED. *participial adj.* [from *edge*.] Sharp; not blunt.
We find that subtle or *edged* quantities do prevail over blunt ones. *Digby on Bombs.*
E'DGING. *n. f.* [from *edge*.]
1. What is added to any thing by way of ornament.
The garland which I wove for you to wear,
And border'd with a rosy *edging* round. *Dryden.*
A woman branches out into a long dissertation upon the *edging* of a petticoat. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 247.*
2. A narrow lace.
E'DGELSS. *adj.* [from *edge*.] Blunt; obtuse; unable to cut.
To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And fall thy *edgels* sword; despair and die. *Shakespeare's R. III.*
They are only *edgels* weapons it hath to encounter. *Deacy of Pity.*
E'DGETOOL. *n. f.* [from *edge* and *tool*.] A tool made sharp to cut.
There must be no playing with things sacred, nor jelling with *edgetools*. *L'Estrange.*
Nurses from their children keep *edgetools*. *Dorset.*
I shall exercise upon steel, and its several forts; and what fort is fittest for *edgetools*, which for springs. *Moxon's Mech. Ex.*
E'DGEWISE. *adv.* [from *edge* and *wise*.] With the *edge* put into any particular direction.
Should the flat side be objected to the stream, it would be soon turned *edgewise* by the force of it. *Key on the Creation.*
E'DIBLE. *adj.* [from *edus*, Latin.] Fit to be eaten; fit for food.
Some flesh is not *edible*; as horses and dogs. *Bacon.*
Wheat and barley, and the like, are made either *edible* or potable by man's art and industry. *More against Avarice.*
Some of the fungus kind, gathered for *edible* mushrooms, have produced a difficulty of breathing. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
The *edible* creation decks the board. *Prior.*
E'DICT. *n. f.* [from *edictum*, Latin.] A proclamation of command or prohibition; a law promulgated.
When an absolute monarch commandeth his subjects that which seemeth good in his own discretion, hath not his *edict* the force of a law. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*
The great king of kings,
Hath in the table of his law commanded
That thou shalt do no murder; will you then
Spurn at his *edict*, and fulfil a man's? *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
Severe decrees may keep our tongues in awe,
But to our thoughts what *edict* can give law? *Dryd. Aureng.*
The ministers are always preaching, and the governors putting out *edicts*, against gaming and fine cloaths. *Addison.*
EDIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *edificatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holiness.
Our blessed Saviour told us, that we must account for every idle word, not meaning that every word which is not designed to *edification*, or is less prudent, shall be reckoned for a sin. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
2. Improvement;

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3. Improvement; instruction.
Out of these magazines I shall supply the town with what may tend to their *edification*. *Addison's Guardian, N^o. 114.*
EDIFICE. *n. f.* [from *edificium*, Latin.] A fabric; a building; a structure.
My love was like a fair house built on another man's ground; so that I have lost my *edifice* by mistaking the place where I erected it. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
He built
So spacious, and his line stretch'd out so far,
That man may know he dwells not in his own;
An *edifice* too large for him to fill. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The *edifice*, where all were met to see him,
Upon their heads and on his own he pull'd. *Milton's Agon.*
As Tuscan pillars owe their original to this country, the architects always give them a place in *edifices* raised in Tuscany. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
He must be an idiot that cannot discern more strokes of workmanship in the structure of an animal than in the most elegant *edifice*. *Bentley's Sermons.*
EDIFIER. *n. f.* [from *edify*.] One that improves or instructs another.
TO EDIFY. *v. a.* [from *edificatio*, Latin.]
1. To build.
Men have *edify'd*
A lofty temple, and perfume'd an altar to thy name. *Chapman.*
2. To instruct; to improve.
He who speaketh no more than *edifies*, is undeservedly reprehended for much speaking. *Hooker, b. v. f. 32.*
Men are *edified*, when either their understanding is taught somewhat whereof, in such actions, it becometh all men to consider, or when their hearts are moved with any affection suitable thereunto. *Hooker, b. v. f. 1.*
Life is no life, without the blessing of a friendly and an *edifying* conversation. *L'Estrange.*
He gave, he taught; and *edify'd* the more,
Because he shew'd, by proof, 'twas easy to be poor. *Dryd.*
3. To teach; to persuade.
You shall hardly *edify* me, that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue. *Bacon's Holy War.*
E'DILE. *n. f.* [from *edilis*, Latin.] The title of a magistrate in old Rome, whose office seems in some particulars to have resembled that of our justices of peace.
The *edile*, ho! let him be apprehended. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
EDITION. *n. f.* [from *editio*, Latin.]
1. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book.
These are of the second *edition*. *Shak. Mar. W. of Wind.*
This English *edition* is not so properly a translation, as a new composition upon the same ground. *Burnet.*
2. Republication; generally with some revival or correcting.
The business of our redemption is to rub over the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the soul, and to let forth nature in a second and a fairer *edition*. *South.*
I cannot go so far as he who published the last *edition* of him. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*
The Code, composed hastily, was forced to undergo an *emendation*, and to come forth in a second *edition*. *Baker.*
EDITOR. *n. f.* [from *editor*, Latin.] Publisher; he that revises or prepares any work for publication.
When a different reading gives us a different sense, or a new elegance in an author, the *editor* does very well in taking notice of it. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 450.*
This nonfence got into all the editions by a mistake of the stage editors. *Pope's Notes on Shakespeare's Henry V.*
TO EDUCATE. *v. a.* [from *educare*, Latin.] To breed; to bring up; to instruct youth.
Their young succession all their cares employ;
They breed, they brood, instruct and *educate*.
And make provision for the future state. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*
Education is worse, in proportion to the grandeur of the parents: if the whole world were under one monarch, the heir of that monarch would be the worst *educated* mortal since the creation. *Swift on Modern Education.*
EDUCATION. *n. f.* [from *educare*.] Formation of manners in youth; the manner of breeding youth; nurture.
Education and instruction are the means, the one by use, the other by precept, to make our natural faculty of reason both the better and the sooner to judge rightly between truth and error, good and evil. *Hooker, b. i. f. 6.*
All nations have agreed in the necessity of a strict *education*, which consisted in the observance of moral duties. *Swift.*
TO EDUCATE. *v. a.* [from *educare*, Latin.] To bring out; to extract; to produce from a state of occultation.
All that can be made of the power of matter, is a receptive capacity; and we may as well affirm, that the world was *educated* out of the power of space, and give that as a reason of its original: in this language, to grow rich, were to *educate* money out of the power of the pocket. *Glanv. Sceps.*
This matter must have lain eternally confined to its beds of earth, were there not this agent to *educate* it thence. *Woodward's Natural History, p. iii.*

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Th' eternal art *educates* good from ill,
Grafts on this passion our best principle. *Pope's Essay on Man.*
EDUCATION. *n. f.* [from *educare*.] The act of bringing any thing into view.
TO EDULCORATE. *v. n.* [from *dulcis*, Latin.] To sweeten.
EDULCORATION. *n. f.* [from *edulcorare*.] The act of sweetening.
TO EKE. *v. a.* [from *ecan*, *ecan*, *ican*, Sax. *eak*, Scott. *eck*, *Esle*.]
1. To make bigger by the addition of another piece.
2. To supply any deficiency. See **EKE**.
Hence endless penance for our fault I pay;
But that redoubled crime, with vengeance new,
Thou biddst me to eke. *Fairy Queen, b. i. c. 5. f. 42.*
EEL. *n. f.* [Saxon; *ale*, German.] A serpentine slimy fish, that lurks in mud.
Is the adder better than the *eel*,
Because his painted skin contents the eye? *Shakespeare.*
The Cockney put the *eels* i' th' patty alive. *Shak. K. Lear.*
E'EN. *adv.* Contracted from *even*. See **EVEN**.
Says the satyr, if you have a trick of blowing hot and cold out of the same mouth, I have *e'en* done with ye. *L'Estrange.*
EFF. *n. f.* See **EFT**.
EFFABLE. *adj.* [from *effabilis*, Latin.] Expressive; utterable. *Diſt.*
TO EFFACE. *v. a.* [from *effacer*, French.]
1. To destroy any form painted, or carved.
2. To make no more legible or visible; to blot out; to strike out.
Characters drawn on dust, the first breath of wind *effaces*. *Locke.*
It was ordered, that his name should be *effaced* out of all public registers. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
Time, I said, may happily *efface*
That cruel image of the king's disgrace. *Prior.*
Otway fail'd to polish or refine,
And fluent Shakespeare scarce *effac'd* a line. *Pope.*
3. To destroy; to wear away.
Nor our admission shall your realm disgrace,
Nor length of time our gratitude *efface*. *Dryden's Æn.*
EFFE'CT. *n. f.* [from *effectus*, Latin.]
1. That which is produced by an operating cause.
You may see by her example, in herself wife, and of others beloved, that neither folly is the cause of vehement love, nor reproach the *effect*. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Effect is the substance produced, or simple idea introduced into any subject, by the exerting of power? *Locke.*
We see the pernicious *effects* of luxury in the ancient Romans, who immediately found themselves poor as soon as this vice got footing among them. *Addison on Italy.*
2. Consequence; event.
No man, in *effects*, doth accompany with others, but he learneth, ere he is aware, some gesture, or voice, or fashion. *Bacon's Natural History, N^o. 236.*
To say of a celebrated piece that there are faults in it, is, in *effect*, to say that the author of it is a man. *Addison's Guard.*
3. Purpose; intention; general intent.
They spoke to her to that *effect*. *Chro. xxxiv. 22.*
4. Consequence intended; success; advantage.
Christ is become of no *effect* unto you. *Gal. v. 4.*
He should depart only with a title, the *effect* whereof he should not be possessed of, before he had very well deserved it. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
The custom or institution has hitherto proved without *effects*, and has neither extinguished the practice of such crimes, nor lessened the numbers of such criminals. *Temple.*
5. Completion; perfection.
Semblant art shall carve the fair *effect*,
And full achievement of thy great designs. *Prior.*
6. Reality; not mere appearance.
In shew, a marvellous indifferently composed senate ecclesiastical was to govern, but in *effect* one only man should, as the spirit and soul of the residue, do all in all. *Hooker.*
State and wealth, the business and the crowd,
Seems at this distance but a darker cloud;
And is to him, who rightly things esteems,
No other in *effect* than what it seems. *Denham.*
7. [In the plural.] Goods; moveables.
What form of prayer
Can serve my turn? Forgive me my foul murder!
That cannot be, since I am still possessor
Of those *effects* for which I did the murder,
My crown, mine own ambition, and my queen. *Shakespeare.*
The emperor knew that they could not convey away many of their *effects*. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 499.*
TO EFFECT. *v. a.* [from *efficio*, Latin.]
1. To bring to pass; to attempt with success; to achieve; to accomplish as an agent.
Being consul, I not doubt I *effect*. *Ben. John. Catil.*
All that you wish.
2. To produce as a cause.
The change made of that syrup into a purple colour, was *effected* by the vinegar. *Boyle on Colours.*
EFFECTIBLE.